No. 15,317.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1902-SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

Chairman Cannon on Park Commission Plans.

DISTRICT TO PAY HALF

INDICATION OF ATTITUDE OF THE HOUSE.

How the Appropriations Committee Regards the Proposed Improvement of the Capital.

An indication of the attitude the House of Representatives will take when the projects for the improvement of Washington as advocated by the park commission come before it can perhaps be had by the statements of Chairman Cannon of the appropriations committee in discussing the sundry civil bill today. Touching directly

on this point Mr. Cannon said: "Great plans have been made for the extension of the park system in the District of Columbia. We already have a great park system, many hundreds of little parks scattered all through the city, and then we ture is well cared for and well assured from the standpoint of the government service in the District of Columbia and for the convenience of its inhabitants and for the welfare and pleasure of all the people. But this system of parks being reserved, we can go slowly. The Almighty did much in the Rock Creek Park. If you just let it alone, making a few roads, which are gradbeing constructed, you cannot improve much upon nature, and it will not be necessary for a decade to make much of expenditure in that splendid park.

Park Commission Plans.

There is a park commission proposition that has never been adopted by Congress, and, so far as I am concerned, I am inclined to say never will be adopted by my vote. It was not a self-appointed commission, but a commission appointed by the co-ordinate branch of Congress under a resolution. That commission made their plans splendid and magnificent. When the ovement is complete it is to cost \$200,-000,000. As I understand it, it involves the condemning of all the territory between the Mail and Pennsylvania avenue, and the payment of the damages from the public treasury, and a great many other matters that, in my judgment, ought not to be en-

Mr. Benton wanted to know if this property was not once the property of the gov-ernment and that the proposition now was

"I am not advised as to that." Mr. Cannon replied, "but it may be true; but it is now the property of individuals. I will not enter upon a discussion of its merits. It may come later in connection with this or some other bill. My position and that of your committee, I think without dissent, as I understand it, is about as follows: That for construction of public buildings to carry on the public business, in the city of Washington, we stand quite ready to cooperate and recommend all apt appropriation as speedily as the public service requires and the public revenues will allow, with due regard for the public services elsewhere in the United States.

The District to Pay Half.

"The second proposition is to beautfy the city without regard to the public service and to make it a beauty spot in the United States. As to that great project the proposition of your committee is that we shall go just so fast in beautifying the city of Washington as the people of the city of Washington are willing to go and no faster. paying half the expense thereof by tax-ation. That is a very good check upon that kind of improvements. Therefore, in the improvement of this park, \$70,000, which but commences it, we provide that one-half of that sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District. And so as to all the great park systems of the District of Columbia, your committee are thoroughly of opinion that they ought to be and must be improved, one-half from the treasury of the United States and the other half by local

The Hall of Records.

"There is one other matter that I want to call to the attention of the committee. There is a great cry for a hall of records in the District. There is a great cry for the erection of a palace of justice, a new State Department, a new Department of Justice, and so on, and so on. Some of these works might well be commenced, but they ought to be commenced with care, to make them fairly agree with the improve on the one hand and to shut off extrav-

agance upon the other. Much that is said about a hall of records might well be unsaid, if the government of the United States paid enough attention to the records of the United States, to preserve the records that ought to be preserved and to destroy those that are of

Capitol Improvement.

After declaring that if all the old useless records of the government were destroyed there would be room enough for government work, Mr. Cannon turned his attention to the proposed addition to the Capitol building and the renovation of the rotunda, and said that investigation showed complete the Capitol would cost \$2,500,000; to renovate the rotunda, \$275,000. "In addition to that," he continued, "un-er this provision of the law the architect of the Capitol has ascertained that to con-struct a tunnel from the Capitol somewhere to land that is south of us or south east, nearby, the Capitol grounds, and to complete a building with 460 rooms in it in a style of architecture that would com-port fairly well with the surroundings of the Capitol and Library of Congress and construct a tunnel from the Capitol to such building, constructing such a building with a great basement that would hold all the documents and that would hold in addition the heating apparatus of the Capitol, move it all out and your lighting apparatus into such a building, giving ad-ditional room in the Capitol for committee rooms, removing the condition that we have from the musty documents, that the construction of such a building would cost, in round numbers, \$4,000,000, and that with the completion of the Capitol would

Taxation of Personal Property.

Regarding the improvement of the capital Mr. Rucker asked: "Does the gentleman believe that every improvement of that nature ought to be

borne by the District." Mr. Cannon-"I do."

Mr. Rucker—"And none of them paid for in whole by the government? Now if the gentleman will kindly answer me if he can. This half which is paid by the city or the District of course is raised by local

taxation. Mr. Cannon—"Yes." Mr. Rucker—"There has been a good deal of discussion in the newspapers about the

taxation of personal property here.

other dollar for expenses that the city ought to pay one-half of, that the city ought to be required to tax personal prop-erty in this District?"

"I will say to my friend that the news-papers say that the District committees that have charge of legislation are considering that subject, and it has been an-nounced that provisions to be recommended are about ready. Your committee on appropriations has delayed the preparation of its appropriation bill for the purpose of seeing whether or not such legislation would be enacted, and as one member of that committee I am not willing to provide for expenditures for improvements of the District proper except as the District con

tributes its quota.

"And I trust before this bill is enacted—I mean the District bill that is to come later -that legislation under the lead of the Dis-trict committee of the House and of the District committee of the Senate will provide for an increase of revenue. I trust that will be the case."

The Proposed Loan.

Mr. Rucker-"There is a proposition pending to make a loan of ten or fifteen millions of dollars to the District. Does that come before the committee on appropria-

Mr. Cannon-"No; that would not. That would involve legislation of which the District committee of the House would have jurisdiction.

Mr. Rucker—"And not yours."
Mr. Cannon—"In my judgment it is not necessary to make a loan. In my judgment, if there was a fair assessment of the real estate of the District of Columbia, that the revenues would be increased a million of dollars, say, or more, by reason of that fair assessment. Then, if there was a fair assessment of the personal property of the District, of the capital stocks of the various corporations, and the choses of action, substantially like such property have the Zoo. We have Rock Creek Park, and have had it for many years. The future is well cared for and well assured of dollars of revenue. That would make two millions and a half, and two millions and a half increase, with a like amount added from the national treasury, will do all the work that is desirable to be done in the District of Columbia, in my judgment, and as fast as it ought to be done without the borrowing of one cent."
Mr. Rucker—"Then it is the best policy of the government to impose taxes on all the personalty and money, stocks, bonds, choses in action, and force the District in that way to raise a part and the govern-

ment pay its part, rather than to loan."

Mr. Cannon—"I have no doubt that the property of the District ought to be taxed for the benefit of the District revenues as it is taxed elsewhere." Mr. Rucker-"The gentleman doubtless

has seen in the papers that taxation of personal property might compel some rich gen-tlemen to leave the District." Mr. Cannon-"Well, I don't know. seems to me that if they should insist on going on that account I would fracture the Constitution for the purpose of constructing a flag and hiring a band as

(Laughter.) Mr. Rucker—"I am very glad to hear the gentleman say that. I agree with him. One other proposition. If they do not go the newspapers say they might be forced to commit perjury in order to hide their property. The newspapers here in Wash-ington say that." Mr. Cannon-"I do not believe that many

gentlemen of wealth, I do not believe that any gentlemen of wealth, would leave the District of Columbia under just taxation: and now, to be candid, for fear I may have been misunderstood. I am very glad that any American citizen who sees proper to come to Washington to live, should come, nor is it a crime in my eyes for a man to

Mr. Grosvenor interrupted here to ask if there was any law authorizing the taxation of personal assets in the District of Colum-Mr. Cannon-"None that is enforced, as

Mr. Grosvenor-"Why is it not enforced? What is the trouble?"
Mr. Cannon-"Well, I think probably that the machinery, as I understand it, is not provided for its enforcement, as is

Mr. Grosvenor-"And in the meantime the District of Columbia has become a haven of rest for those who dislike to pay taxes elsewhere, and they drift here obtain a nominal residence without paying any taxes here and reporting themselves as non-residents of the state from which they came.

Mr. Cannon-"I fear that is the case, I do not know; but I suspect that is the case in many instances." Mr. Grosvenor-"Don't you think it would

be a good cure for that to refuse to appropriate money until some system of taxa-tion is enforced here that will equalize those assessed upon our own people? Mr. Cannon—"Oh, as Congress is the common council for the District, a better cure is that, knowing the evil, we apply the remedy.'

Mr. Cannon then turned his attention to other matters in the bill.

MAJ. WALLER ON THE STAND. Marine Officer Testifies in His Own Be half in Manila.

MANILA, March 31 .- Major Littleton W. T. Waller of the Marine Corps testified in his own behalf today at the trial by courtmartial on the charge of killing natives of the Island of Samar without trial. He ments that have been made in the District graphically described the hardships the marines endured owing to the treachery of the natives and the attempted robbery of arms, and said he was not aware that the guide, Victor, was a notorious and infamous insurgent captain who had led insurgents at Basey and Balangiga, otherwise he would not have allowed Victor to go with

> The major also said he carried out Gen. Smith's orders entirely and never went be yond them, except in the last paragraph of the order which he issued on taking command of the marines, calling on the latter to avenge the slaughter at Balangiga of their comrades of the 9th Infantry in the Chinese expedition. Every other act Gen. Smith absolutely inspired.

CRITICISM RESULTED FATALLY. Two Young Men Shot by Escorts of Girls They Insulted.

CHICAGO, March 31.-Because a number of boys made remarks about the Easter hats worn by two girls who were accompanied by two young men, George Stranz, sixteen years old, and Stanley Goblinski, eighteen years old, were mortally wounded by one of the men, who made his escape. During the excitement the two girls and the other man disappeared.

Stranz and Goblinski were standing on street corner when the two couples passed. Goblinski is said to have made a compli The escort of one of the girls ob jected and Goblinski repeated the remark, insisting at the same time no insult was Without a word of warning, it is said, the man drew a revolver from his coat pocket and fired four shots into the crowd. Only two of the bullets took effect. Goblinski was shot in the right breast. Goblinski and Stranz were hurried to the county hospital and attending physicians say they have little hopes of their recovery.

REFUSES A PARDON.

President Declines to Show Leniency to Rathbone.

Efforts are oeing made by the friends of Estes G. Rathbone to secure a pardon for him from the sentence of the Havana court. Senator Hanna has requested the President to issue a pardon for Rathbone. taxation of personal property here. Will the gentleman advise me as to whether personal property is taxed here?"

Mr. Cannon—"Practically I understand not."

Mr. Rucker—"Then does not the gentle—wrong he will allow the verdict to stand.

GOVERN FILIPINOS AT THE WHITE HOUSE POLITICAL

Bill Favored by the Senate Gossip About Coming Diplo- National Leaders Interested Committee.

A REPORT AUTHORIZED OLD MASONIC CHARTER REDISTRICTING STATES

PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES.

The New Dollar and Provisions for the Coinage of Silver Bullion at Manila and San Francisco.

The Senate committee on the Philippines today completed consideration of the bill prescribing a form of government for the Philippine Islands and authorized Senator Lodge to report it to the Senate after voting down the democratic substitute by a party vote.

Census of the Population.

The amendment providing for a census of the population of the islands is as follows: That whenever the existing insurrection in the Philippine Islands shall have ceased and a condition of general and complete peace shall have been established therein and the facts shall be certified to the President by the Philippine commission, the President, upon being satisfied thereof, shall order a census of the Philippine Islands to be taken; such census in its inquiries relating to the population shall take and make so far as practicable full report for all the inhabitants, of name, age, sex, race, or tribe, whether paties. whether native or foreign born, literacy in Spanish, native dialect or language, or in English, school attendance and ownership of homes, and such other information september for each island, each province and arately for each island, each province and municipality, or other civil division, needful to inform the President and Congress conto inform the Fresident and Congress con-cerning the capacity, fitness and readiness of all the people of the Philippine Islands, and of particular islands, provinces and municipalities and other civil divisions, for the establishment and maintenance in the Philippine Islands or certain of them of a permanent popular representative govern-

After the completion of the census the Philippine commission is required to re-port fully to the President and to Congress "their recommendations based on such census and upon the operation of the local governments provided for, whether or not all or certain of the Philippine Islands, are capable, fit and ready for the establishment of a permanent popular representative gov-

Functions of the Commission. The Philippine commission is continued

in effect and there is no further hint than that above quoted of a possible change. The following provision is made for the extension of the commission's authority: That the Philippine commission, meantime, are hereby authorized and directed. in their discretion, to continue to establish additional municipal and provincial governments in the Philippine Islands, with popular representative government so far and so fast as communities in such civil divisions are capable, fit and ready for the same, the qualification of electors in elections in municipalities and provinces to be the same as now provided by law for electors in municipal elections; and Philippine commission whenever they find other male inhabitants of lawful age in such municipalities and provinces capable, fit and ready for such extension shall inthe purpose of gradually extending to municipalities and provinces, permanent popular representative government." Other features of the bill relate to the deof the commission's administration, and have been from to time been pub-

The Proposed Currency.

The provision concerning the currency to be used in the islands covers six pages of the bill. After authorizing the Philippine government to establish a mint at Manila and extending the coinage laws of the United States so far as applicable to the islands the following is inserted as a sec-

tion:
"That the said Philippine government is authorized to coin a silver dollar which shall contain 416 grains of standard silver, and the standard of said silver coins shall be such that of 1,000 parts by weight 900 shall be of pure metal and 100 of alloy, and the alloy shall be of copper. And upon the said silver dollar there shall be devices and inscriptions to be prescribed by the government of the Philippine Islands, with the approval of the Secretary of War of the United States, which devices and inscriptions shall express or symbolize the sov-ereignty of the United States and that it is a coin of the Philippine Islands, together with the denomination of the coin, expressed in English, Filipino and Chinese

characters, and the date of its coinage. Regulating Silver Coinage.

"That any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at the mint in the Philippine Islands, to be coined as hereinbefore provided. Silver bullion brought to the mint of the Philippine Islands for coinage shall be received and coined by the proper officers for the benefit of the depositor; provided, that it shall be lawful to refuse at any mint any deposit of less than 100 dollars, and also any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the mint; and, provided also, that when gold is combined with said bullion in such small proportion that it cannot be separated advantageously no allowance shall be made for such gold to the depositor. The silver dollar is made a legal tender

n the Philippines. There is a further requirement that the depositor of bullion to be coined shall be required to pay one cent for each piece coined. Authority is given for the coinage at San Francisco, at the request of the Philippine government, of the silver dollars authorized by the act, but it is required that the silver coined at the San Francisco mint shall have been produced the United States. Silver certificates of not less than \$10 in

denomination are authorized. Subsidiary Coinage.

Authority also is given for the coinage of a subsidiary Philippine coinage, consisting of half dollars and of 20 cents and 10-cent pieces. This coinage is to be conducted under the authority of the Philippine government with the approval of the Secre-tary of War of the United States, and there is a provision that the dollars and su sidiary coins issued under Spanish author-ity may be receined into subsidiary coins by the Philippine government without con-sulting the Secretary of War. Minor coins of one-half cent and of one cent in copper and of five cents in nickel are also authorized. Provision is made for the mint thorized. Provision is made for the mint-age of the subsidiary coinage at any mint in the United States. Existing provisions in force in the islands making any form of money legal tender are repealed after De-

Civil Service Examinations.

Examinations are announced by the civil service commission as follows: May 6, librarian, Philippine service, \$1,400; May 6 librarian, Philippine service, \$1,400; May 6 and 7, examiner of surveys, general land office, \$5 per day, and junior agricultural draftsman, \$8.40; May 6, 7 and 8, marine draftsman, light house service; April 22, assistant (scientific) Department of Agriculture.

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matic Changes.

FUTURE ESTABLISHMENT OF SHOWN TO THE PRESIDENT BY ESTIMATES AS TO GAINS AND MR. SENER.

> Michigan Lady School Teachers Received in the East Room-Very Few Callers Today.

The prospective resignation of Geo. V. L. Meyer as ambassador to Italy, for the purpose of making the race for Congress to fill the vacancy created by Representative Moody becoming Secretary of the Navy to succeed John D. Long, has opened up a wonderful speculative field for newspapers as to possible changes in the diplomatic service. The most interesting possibilities, however, have not been touched upon. These grow out of the expected retirement in the course of time of Andrew D. White, the ambassador to Germany. Nothing official is known at the State Department of the prospects of such a change, but there is a general disposition to believe that Mr. White will retire from his post in the course of a year, not because of any lack of harmony or understanding with the administration, but simply because he wants to go back to private life for the benefit of his health. In the event he follows his supposed intentions, un-usual pressure will be exerted in behalf of David J. Hill, first assistant secretary of state, for the German ambassadorship. He is from New York and from the same

He is from New York and from the same portion of the state as Mr. White. In view of the increasing importance of the relations of this country to Germany the President would want a specially equipped man for the place. Mr. Hill would be pointed out as such a man. The vacancy created by Mr. Hill's promotion would be followed, if the influence should be sufficient to carry out the program, by the elevation of W. W. Rockhill to assistant secretary. He is at Rockhill to assistant secretary. He is at present director of the bureau of American republics and was the special commissioner of this country to China when peace nego-tiations were in progress there. Mr. Rockhill was minister to Greece a few years ago and prior to that was third assistant secretary of state. He was in the State Department for years.

Bellamy Storer, who is now minister to Madrid, is suggested for the Italian embassy to succeed Mr. Meyer. This would leave a good place at Madrid. H. Clay Evans is suggested for this position, but after all there is little foundation in actual fact for the assistance requirements. fact for the gossip-circumstances, plausibility, fitness and political influence being the considerations on which most of the gossips is based.

The Oldest Masonic Charter.

President Roosevelt this morning saw the original copy of the oldest charter for a Masonic lodge in the United States. This is the charter of Killwinning Cross Lodge of Caroline county, Va." It is dated September 1, 1775, and is signed by Lord Aber-Scotland and other officials of the Grand Lodge of that date. The original was shown to the President by ex-Representative James B. Sener of this city and Fredericks burg. Mr. Sener is a member of Killwin ning Lodge, which prizes the ancient charter very much and takes great care of it. The charter is written on parchment and in a clear, legible script. Mr. Sener says the charter is a year older than the oldest charter in New York state and two years older than any in Massachusetts. The President was made a Master Mason after his inauguration as Vice President a year ago and the document was inspected with great pleasure by him. Mr. Sener also presented the President with a bound copy of the report for 1901 of the state board of visitors to Mount Vernon. The report was prepared by Mr. Sener and is a valuable

nistorical document.

About 250 lady teachers from Grand Rapids and Saginaw, Mich., were received by the President in the east room of the White House.

President's Easy Day.

Most everybody having husiness at the White House seems to have concluded that this was, or ought to be, a holiday at the Executive Mansion, and did not go there during the day. Compared with other days, the President had more leisure today than at any time during his administration. There were not many callers and no long conferences were held. The President undoubtedly experienced the novelty of the situation, as ordinarily he is never without a caller and a host of others waiting for him. For awhile today the prevailing quiet and lack of waiting visitors gave an appearance of Sunday.

The Roosevelt children are home from

school and had some companions during the day. They played in the house and yard and appeared to enjoy themselves very

The Charleston Trip. The details of the President's trip to Charleston next week have not been arranged, but the President and party will leave Monday afternoon, April 7, and reach Charleston Tuesday morning. That day and Wednesday and Thursday will be spent at Charleston and Sommerville, and the party will leave for Washington Thursday afternoon, reaching Washington Friday morning. The party will be absent from the city four nights and three days.

Presidential Nominations. The President today went the following neminations to the Senate: Pension agent at Boston, Mass,-Augustus

J. Hoitt. Register of land office at Topeka, Kan.-Charles H. Titus.

Receivers of public meneys—J. G. Wood, at Topeka, Kan.; De Witt C. Tufts, at Fargo, N. D. Assistant collector of customs at Jersey City, N. J., district of New York-Edward Fry of New Jersey. War-First lieutenants in the artillery

corps, Jacob M. Coward, New Jersey; Edw L. Glasgow, Kansas; Robert B. McBride Georgia.

United States marshal for the territory of Oklahoma—William D. Fossett.

Among the nominations were a large number of postmasters and premotions in

Major Ruhlen Reports Here. Major George Ruhlen of the quartermaster's department, recently stationed on the Pacific coast, reported at the War Department today for duty in the quartermaster general's office. He will have charge of posts and barracks, heretofore under the supervision of Major Medad C. Martin, quartermaster, who is now under orders for duty in the Philippines.

Capt. Bockwell to Betire Capt. Charles Henry Rockwell, formerly on duty at the Mare Island navy yard, will so on the retired list of the navy April 29,

in the Outlook.

LOSSES OF BOTH PARTIES.

Anxiety Over the Failure to Redistrict the State of Ohio-Matter to Be Taken Up.

"With a republican majority of 60,000 in the state, the republicans stand the risk of lesing six congressional districts in Ohio to the democrats, if the state is not redistricted by the present legislature."

This message brought to Washington by Ohio politicians has caused some uneasiness among the congressional leaders, who are concerned in the impending campaign for Congress. It probably will result in the national leaders taking cognizance of the

Ohio situation It is asserted that obstacles are being thrown in the way of redistricting the state by one member of the delegation in the House, who is thought to be afraid that he wil. lose prestige by a change in the existing lines of the districts. At any rate, the republican leaders in the Ohio legislature have not been able to agree upon the wisdom of redistricting the state, although several caucuses upon the subject have been

Interests National Leaders.

The situation, it is claimed, interests the national leaders and they are called upon to lend their influence to the faction which is urging redistricting. In bringing the attention of the national leaders to the case the fact is pointed out that in addition to the four districts which are now represent-ed in Congress by democrats—the fourth, fifth, thirteenth and seventeenth districtsthere are two others that are republican by such meager pluralities as to practically prevent their being counted in the repub lican column. The twelfth district (Colum-bus and Franklin counties) was carried in the last election by Tompkins, republican, over Lentz, democrat, by eighteen votes. The third (Dayton) was carried by Nevin, republican, by 154 votes. Both districts are normally democratic. Some of the Ohio normally democratic. Some of the Ohio republicans contend that these districts should be strengthened by the sacrifice of some of the supernumerary republican votes in other districts.

The national leaders interested in the congressional outlook will probably feel warranted in taking cognizance of the Ohio sit-uation, as they have reason to feel concerned over the general results of redis-tricting throughout the Union.

Effect of Apportionment Act.

The apportionment act passed in the last longress added twenty-nine members to the House of Representatives. It was assumed that as the redistricting would occur at a time when the republicans were in control of the legislature of the larger states, in which the reapportionment occurred, the reflect some added advantages to the republicans in the succeeding elections. The apportionment act, however, gave th lemocrats a great advantage at the outset. Ter, additional members were added in states solidly democratic; Texas received three, and Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri and North Carolina one each. Furthermore, the Misouri legislature gerrymandered the state so as to deprive the republicans of one district, which virtually increased the total democratic gain in those states to twelve. There were twelve democratic votes in the House of Representatives obtained without existing advantage possessed by the demo states. Thus, the dead weight which the republicans have to carry in every campaign, by reason of the "solid south's" ertain representation was increased. The republicans had no such advantag

here along their line. In every state which they redistrict they have to fight for They cannot be certain of anything, outside of an occasional rock-ribbed Pennsylvania district.

In Several States.

So the republican legislatures have attempted, as well as they might, to redistrict their states and gain a stray district here and there. The general result, as stated, has not been such as-to cause an excess of jubilation.

. California has redistricted, and it remains to be seen whether the outcome will give the republicans even the one additional seat which the reapportionment accorded the state. Colorado did not redistrict. ditional member of the House will be elected at large and will be anti-republican. Connecticut did not redistrict and her additional member of the House, to be elected at large, will be a republican; but the democrats are not hopeless of carrying one of the districts in this state.

In Illinois the republicans have scored. The state gets three additional seats in the House under the apportionment act and the redistricting will insure them to the

Massachusetts gets one additional seat in the House, but the redistricting will not increase that gain to the republicans In New Jersey the republicans cleaned up a good job. The apportionment act gave two additional seats in the House and the legislature redistricted the state in a way put the democrats to disadvantage in districts where heretofore they have some

time had a fighting chance.

New York received three additional seats in the House by the apportionment act. The redistricting seems to promise them to the republicans. North Dakota will elect an additional representative-at-large, and he will probably be a republican. Carolina received one additional seat and secured it for the democrats. vania was given three additional seats, and the republican legislature did the best it could to cast them in republican districts. Texas, as stated, gives her three additional seats to the democrats. Washington recelved one additional seat, and will elect a representative-at-large, probably a repub-

seat in the House and the redistricting seems to assure her five votes to the republicans. Wisconsin furnishes a peculiar situation. The state got one additional seat in the House, but, although the present delegation is solidly republican, there is no apparent increase of the republican strength, for in redistricting the state the legislature had to throw one district to the dome.

had to throw one district to the demo Minnesota got two additional seats and the state was redistricted to republican advantage. Mississippi received one additional seat in the House, which, of course, goes to the democrats.

Speculative Estimates. It must be remembered that all of the foregoing estimates of republican strength are speculative, based upon present repre-

lose two districts in the next election. Kentucky will doubtless assure one more democratic district. These changes added to the primal advantage of the democrats in the "solid south" cause the national leaders to ponder seriously over the situation

WILL SHORTLY RETIRE.

Rear Admiral Farquhar to Quit Active Service April 11.

After forty-eight years of active naval service, Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar will go on the retired list of the navy on the 11th proximo, that being the anniversary of his sixty-second birthday. He is now chairman of the light house board. The command of the North Atlantic Squadron was his last sea service. One of the notable features of his career was the praiseworthy manner in which he handled the flagship Trenton in the Samoan hurricane of 1889. For his conduct on that occasion he was placed at the head of the naval bureau of equipment for four years, with the relative rank of commo-

Admiral Farquhar is a native of Pennsylvania, from which state he was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1854. He stands second on the list of rear admirals and his retirement will occasion the promotion of Capt. James H. Sands, who is a Washingtonian, but who was appointed to the navy from Maryland. Capt. Sands at present is a member of the naval retiring board. retiring board

Rear Admiral George C. Remey, now on his way home from command of the Asiatic station, will succeed Admiral Farquhar as chairman of the light house board,

SCHEME ABANDONED

Post Office Chief Clerkship Not to Be

Excepted. It is stated on good authority today that the attempt to except from the protection of the civil service the chief clerkship of the Post Office Department has been abandoned. The present chief clerk, Mr. Blaine W. Taylor, will accordingly continue in office until he may be retired under the operation of the law-either by his own voluntary resignation or on charges-and as his efficiency and ability have not so far been questioned, the possibility of charges is not

seriously considered. This result is thought to be the outcome of a conference held Saturday evening by Postmaster General Payne and Messrs. Procter and Foulke of the civil service commission. The three gentlemen talked the matter over at length, but refused to disclose the effect of their discussion at the close of the conference and again this morning. It is understood that it was then agreed no further effort should be made to exclude one chief clerkship from the civil service and leave the seven other simi-

lar offices untouched.

The attifude of the commission in the matter has already been outlined in The Star. It is held that such a step—the trans-fer or removal of an efficient chief clerk ecause of his political views-would be a direct blow at the cause of civil service reform; that it would expose the depart-mental service to attacks on similar ive of promotion by merit to protection in the highest cierical offices of the several departments. In spite of representations from the commission to this effect. Mr. Payne is said to have at first insisted on the transfer of Mr. Taylor, and to have declared an intention to attempt to accomplish it by securing the exercise of executive authority. This was announced ex-clusively in The Star last Wednesday. At once the widest interest was manifested in the subject, and the attitude of the commission was so widely approved that the Postmaster General has been persuaded to abandon the project.

THE ARMY UNIFORM.

Nothing Definitely Settled by the Board Considering the Matter.

The army board on uniforms and equipment has adjourned to meet at the call of its president. Adjournment was taken for the purpose of allowing the three subcommittees to obtain additional information and acquire samples of material necessary in arriving at definite conclusions. Nothing has yet been definitely settled, although there are indications which may be regarded as calculated to govern the final recommendations of the board. In view of the fact that there is a desire to have a similarity of uniforms worn in this country and in the tropics, it is expected that khaki will receive strong favor at the hands of the board, but this does not necessarily mean that the blue service uniform will be entirely banished from use.

The question of insignia is not likely to involve many difficulties in its solution. It is not probable that the uniform of officers of the lines and staff will suffer a material change. The officers' cap will probably be changed so as to conform to the pattern worn by the officers of Lieut. Gen. Miles' staff and recently adopted by the Corps of Engineers. An evening dress coat is also suggested for adoption. It will be some time probably before the board completes its work and submit a report to the Secretary of War.

EMPLOYES PROTEST.

Object to Extra Leave of Absence

Without Pay. Nearly 300 per diem employes of the New York navy yard have joined in a protest against the passage of House bills 9199 and 9505, granting an additional fifteen days' leave of absence without pay to per diem employes of navy yards. The explanation of this apparently strange action on the part of the men in contained in a brief statement added to the protest. "We feel," say the men, "that if either of said bills is passed the chances for permanent employment for a great number of men will be decreased owing to the increased cost of labor to the government. We are more than satisfied with the present allowance of fifteen days' leave."
This protest was sent to Secretary Long and by him will be forwarded to the proper

Census Bureau Dismissals.

committee in Congress.

With the discharges to be made -today and Thursday, the record of dismissals in the census bureau for the week will be about 160. Eighty were dismissed Saturday. Twenty or more are to go this afternoon. Sixty or more are slated for Thursday. By April 15, 300 clerks are to lose their positions. Only 100 of the 444 clerks in the agricultural division are to be carried

Personal Mention. pneumonia at his residence, 1836 Oregon

avenue.

"In five years our business has multipled itself by five. We started with 25 employes. We have 300 now.

"We attribute a great deal of our success to The Star. It reaches everybody in Wash-

(Signed) M. GOLDENBERG.

Bill Introduced in Senate Today by Mr. McMillan.

MANY CHANGES MADE

AMENDMENTS SUGGESTED BY THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS.

Location of Tracks and Character of the Proposed Depot-Question of Damages to Property.

Senator McMillan today introduced in the Senate a bill to provide for a union railroad station in this city. This bill is under consideration by the Senate committee and, as introduced by Mr. McMillan today, contains various amendments to the original bill. It includes practically all the amendments suggested by the Commissioners and changes discussed in the meet-

ings of the committee. An important new provision is one determining the damages to property in the vicinity of the new union station of Massachusetts avenue the jury shall take into consideration any benefits that may accrue by reason of the location of the station in proximity to the property alleged to have been damaged.

The following is added to provide for ample street railroad facilities at the union "Section 12-That the Commissioners of

the District of Columbia are hereby author-ized and directed to lay out on the plaza provided for in this act and on the streets extending thereto, and to authorize the use of such extensions of street railway lines as may be necessary to accommodate public to and from said union station." The bill locates the tunnel to connect tracks in South Washington with the union

the street as provided at first, in order to have a further precaution against any injury to the foundation walls of the Congressional Library building.

station under the west sidewalk of ist street east, instead of under the middle of

Location of Tracks. The bill authorizes the Baltimore and Potomac and the B. and O. Railroad Companies to locate, construct, maintain and operate a double-track railroad, commencing on the road of the Baltimore and Potomac at or near the crossing of 2d street southwest at the elevation of the railroad provided for in the act of Congress relating to the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, approved February 12, 1901, thence curving toward the north, crossing over Virginia avenue with a clearance of fifteen feet above the present grounds at every point and that it would curb thereof, crossing over 1st street south-remove from the body of clerks the incent- west and Delaware avenue southwest, at a point about forty feet north of the north house line of E street, with a clearance of not less than sixteen feet; thence curving to the northward, crossing over Cana street and South Capitol street with clearance of not less than fourteen feet above the curbs thereof; thence passing under the intersection of D street with New Jersey avenue, C street southeast and B street southeast at the intersection with 1st street; thence continuing alone 1st street to near E street northeast; thence curving to the eastward, crossing under the pro-posed circle at Massachusetts avenue to a connection with the tracks in the proposed terminal station to be built on the north side of Massachusetts avenue as provided for; thence running from the said north line of Massachusetts avenue on the ter-minal station structure northeastwardly to Delaware avenue; thence, still on the ter-minal structure, and on the easternmost part of the viaduct, to be located in Dela ware avenue, to the north side of M street northeast; thence northwardly, still on Delaware avenue, crossing Florida avenue overhead, by means of a girder bridge or by masonry arches, to the north side of that avenue; thence by a line, still northwardly, curving to the east, and cross-ing under New York avenue, by the most practicable route, in a generally northeasterly direction, to a point on the north line of Montana avenue, as projected, from which terminal point the Baltimore and Po-tomac Railroad Company is authorized to locate, construct, maintain and operate a line of railroad, of two or more tracks, by the most practicable route, to a point of connection with its present railroad near Magruder station, Maryland; and a right of way 100 feet in width for that line of rail-road as it shall be located through lands belonging to the United States reform school is granted to the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, on such terms as the Attorney General shall prescribe. It is provided that the portion of the line of rail-road lying south of Florida avenue shall be used for passenger trains only, except in cases of temporary emergency, and for a period not exceeding twenty-four unless with the consent of the Com-

missioners of the District of Columbia. Joint Construction.

Provision is made for the joint construction of the line from Massachusetts avenue to Florida avenue by the Baltimore and Potomac railroad and the terminal company, the division of cost to be agreed on by them or the terminal company may construct the whole or part of the terminal facilities if the Baltimore and Potomac company so elect, provision being made to purchase the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio rallroad company and for the issuance of stock of the terminal company. The terminal sta-tion is to be constructed by the terminal

company as follows: "Beginning on the north side of Massachusetts avenue at a distance of 200 feet northwest from the west side of Delaware avenue, measured at right angles thereto; thence by a line parallel with Delaware avenue and 300 feet therefrom northeast-wardly to a point in the south line of I street northeast; thence by a straight line northeastwardly to a point in the intersec-tion of the west line of Delaware avenue with the south line of L street northeast; thence eastwardly along the south line of L street northeast to a point in the inter-section with the west line of 2d street northeast; thence south along the west line of 2d street northeast to a point about eighty feet north of the north line of H street northeast; thence by a line parallel with and distant 300 feet measured at right angles thereto eastwardly from the east line of Delaware avenue southwestwardly to a point in the north line of Massachusetts avenue: thence by the said north line of Massachusetts avenue to the point of

beginning. Character of Terminal Station.

The terminal station shall cost not less

than \$4,000,000, "and shall be monumental in character." The plans are to be subject Mr. Howard Guy Douglas is very ill with to the approval of the Commissioners. The company can acquire land for the station J. Irving Mowatt, P.H.D., LL.D., of Brown University is stopping at the Dewey. Mr. John Coyle Carmody has returned to the city, much improved in health, after a five weeks' visit to Palm Beach and other Fiorida resorts.

The following members of the freshman class, Princeton University, Max R. Knuffmann, Henry F. Munn, Raiph G. Duvall, James Phelsn, Clarence E. Wright, Van Brunner Holman, Phillip L. Frich, Charles T Tittman, Dion K. Kerr and Edward D. Townsend, are home for the Easter holigage. and for a street forty feet wide on each